

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**SOVIET CINEMA REVIEWS

No 1 26 April 1950

**"SCHASTLIVOOO PLAVANIYA!" (Bon Voyage!)**

Artistic film produced by "Lenfil'm" Studio  
Released in late 1949

Summary: The moving picture deals with life and activities in a Nakhimov school where boys are trained for the Navy. Serezha Stolitayn, a Northern Fleet sailor, who had received the Nakhimov medal for heroism in naval battle, comes to the school. The company in which he is placed is assigned to an honor watch aboard a destroyer. Also in the watch is Boris Lavrov whose father was killed in action as commander of this destroyer. During the night when everyone is asleep, Boris steals into the conning tower to read the ship's log, which contains his father's last order. Moved with emotion, he accidentally drops the log and sets off the alarm. Within two minutes, all the trainees are at their stations on the ship. Boris quickly leaves the tower and Serezha Stolitayn enters. Caught at the "scene of the crime," Serezha denies his guilt, but is not believed. The company is taken off the honor watch. Serezha suffers the displeasure of the children, who believe that he is to blame. Proud and disciplined, Boris is tormented to see someone else take the blame, but he lacks the courage to tell his comrades of his guilt. Finally he confesses at a Komsomol meeting.

According to the review, "the film shows clearly the difficulties of study at the Nakhimov school and how the school trains able-bodied seamen. Scenes of unloading coal from barges and the rowing competition are especially good."

Possible information value: Descriptions of primary naval training at a Nakhimov school, duties of Nakhimov students aboard the destroyer, relation of the Komsomol organization to the school, etc., might be of particular interest for naval and political intelligence.

Source: Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 3 Nov 49.

**"SLOVO DVADTSATI VOS'MI MILLIONOV" (The Word of Twenty-eight Million)**

Documentary film produced by the Central Order of Red Banner Studio of Documentary Films.

Released in late 1949

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**Summary:** The film treats the Tenth Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR, which was held in Moscow in April 1949. All geographic areas and trade unions were represented. There were also delegates from the World Federation of Trade Unions and other foreign trade unions. The film shows reproductions of statements on trade unions made by Lenin and Stalin, the Kremlin's Grand Palace where the Congress was held, some of the 1,343 delegates who attended the Congress, and various heroes of the Soviet Union. The film also describes the reports of some of the delegates, socialist competitions, in which 90 percent of workers participated, and various types of mechanized industry. Examples are shown of the constant care of trade unions for public health and child care. The international significance of Soviet trade unions in the peace drive is also emphasized.

**Possible information value:** Descriptions of trade union activities and of mechanized industries might be of interest.

**Source:** Leningradskaya Pravda, 25 Nov 49.

**"VELIKIY PRIMER" (The Great Example)**

Documentary film produced by the Central Studio of Documentary Films  
Released in late 1949

**Summary:** The film describes the progress achieved by the Soviet people under the Party of Lenin and Stalin. Scenes show Moscow, a trip along the Moscow-Volga Canal, and trips to the Ukraine, Kuban', and Georgia. The film also pictures the collective farm structure, Georgian tea plantations, and Stalin's birthplace.

**Possible information value:** Physical appearance of people, i.e., health, clothing, attitude, etc.; agricultural organization and collective farm life in the Ukraine, Kuban', and Georgia; new construction in cities, rural areas, and along the Moscow-Volga Canal.

**Source:** Vechernyaya Moskva, 3 Nov 49.

**"KUBANSKIYE KAZAKI" (Kuban' Cossaks)**

Artistic film; musical comedy in color  
Released in early 1950

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Summary: The story deals with peasant life on two competing kolkhozes in the Kuban' steppes. The two main characters, Galina Yermolayevna Peresvetova and Gordey Gordeyevich Voron, are chairmen of the rival collective farms; Peresvetova of the "Zaveta Il'icha" Kolkhoz and Voron of the "Krasnyy Partizan" Kolkhoz. They are in love with each other, but Voron's self-pride and the competition between the two farm groups prevents him from confessing his love. Voron's pride in his kolkhoz goes so far as to cause him to refuse permission to Dasha Shelest, an outstanding worker in his group, to marry horsebreeder Nikolay Kovylev of the "Zaveta Il'icha" Kolkhoz. At the fall market, the two kolkhozes, and their chairmen, compete with each other at every step, in production as well as in the sporting events. There is even a horse race (featuring expert riding by Kuban' Cossacks) in which the two compete. In the end, Voron, in the true spirit of self-criticism, is forced to admit he is wrong in his self-pride. He confesses his love, and gives Dasha permission to marry Nikolay. Life of the peasants, native songs and dances, and scenes from the Kuban' are also featured.

Possible information value: Life in collective farm, organization of farming, and possibly some information on the degree of mechanization of agriculture.

Source: Ogonsk, No 10, 15 Mar 50.

"U NIKH YEST' RODINA" (They have a Homeland)

Artistic film  
Released in early 1950

Summary: The plot concerns the removal of thousands of Russian children to Germany by the occupying Nazi army, and of the efforts of a Russian Repatriation Commission to return them to their homeland after the war is over. Two Russian officers, Dobrynin and Sorokin, are seeking the repatriation of some children in the British Zone of Occupation in Germany, particularly of those children with parents in Russia. The head of the orphanage, Robert Scott, does all he can to hinder their return. The names of the children are concealed, and they themselves moved secretly to another town. Thanks to a German chauffeur named Kurt, their new home is found. A governess, Smayda, provides the officer with a list of names and is murdered by a caretaker, on Scott's order. One of the children is adopted by a German saloon keeper. Some of the children are returned to their homeland, others placed aboard an American ship. The film closes with an appeal to the mothers of the world for the return of children to their homeland.

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Possible information value: Example of anti-US and anti-British propaganda.

Source: Sovetskaya Iskusstvo, No 13, 25 Mar 50.

#### OTHER FILMS

The films listed below have no possible information value and are consequently not reviewed.

"Taras Shevchenko".

"Yunost' mira".

"Sportivnaya Slava".

NOTE: The monthly periodical Soviet Russia Today usually carries reviews of Soviet films released in US. Issue No 2, February 1950, for example, reviewed "The Young Guard" and "The First Front."

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